

WOOD DUST CAUTION!

Revised 8/14/96

SAWING, SANDING OR MACHINING WOOD PRODUCTS CAN PRODUCE WOOD DUST WHICH CAN CAUSE A FLAMMABLE OR EXPLOSIVE HAZARD.

WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE LUNG, UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN irritation AND/OR RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC EFFECTS.

- 1. Avoid dust contact with ignition source.**
- 2. Sweep or vacuum dust for recovery or disposal.**
- 3. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.**
- 4. Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin.**
- 5. FIRST AID: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. In case of contact, flush eyes and skin with water. If irritation persists, call a physician.**

For additional information, see the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Glen Oak Lumber Incorporated

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revised 8/14/96

TRADE NAME: Wood Dust

SYNONYMS: None

CAS NUMBER: None

DESCRIPTION: Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

PHYSICAL DATA:

Boiling Point	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity	Variable (dependent on wood species and moisture content.)
Vapor Density	Not applicable.
% Volatiles by Volume	Not applicable.
Melting Point	Not applicable.
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Solubility in Water (% by weight)	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate-1)	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark-colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA:

<i>Flash Point</i>	Not applicable.
<i>Autoignition Temperature</i>	Variable (typically 400 - 500 degrees F)
<i>Explosive Limit in Air</i>	40 grams/M ₃ (LEL)
<i>Extinguishing Media</i>	Water, CO ₂ , Sand
<i>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</i>	

Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.

Unusual Fire and Explosion

<i>Hazard</i>	Wood dust is a strong to severe explosion hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.
<i>Exposure Limit</i>	ACGIH TLV ® TWA-5.0 mg/m ³ 3 STEL (15 min. - 10 mg/m ³ (softwood) TWA - 1.0 mg/m ³ (certain hardwoods such as beech and oak) OSHA PEL - No current PEL
<i>Skin and Eye Contact</i>	Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
<i>Ingestion</i>	Not applicable.
<i>Skin Absorption</i>	Not known to occur.
<i>Inhalation</i>	May cause nasal dryness, irritation and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.
<i>Chronic Effects</i>	Wood dust, depending upon species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation.

Reactivity Data:

Conditions Contributing to Instability

Stable under normal conditions

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400 degrees fahrenheit.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal-oxidative degradation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes and inorganic acids

Conditions Contributing to Polymerization

Not applicable.

Precautions and Safe Handling:

Avoid eye contact`

Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin, careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.

Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in air.
Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.
Avoid open flame.

Generally Applicable Control Measures:

<i>Ventilation:</i>	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment such as gloves and approved dust respirators may be needed depending upon dust conditions.
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Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

<i>Eyes</i>	Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
<i>Skin</i>	If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occurs, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.
<i>Inhalation</i>	Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.
<i>Ingestion</i>	Not applicable.

Spill/Leak Cleanup Procedures:

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal, avoiding creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper disposal.

IMPORTANT:

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